

action against the existing Government. There are all sorts of rumors in regard to the armistice, but these are the facts. Neither side has enough confidence to make a move.

**REPORTS TO CORRUPT THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.**

"From good sources I also learned that agents of this Government, whether inspired by Willis or by the Queen could not be long, had been among the Provisional Army, trying to corrupt the soldiers. The rank and file of the small army is made up of men of all nationalities, such fellows as could be scraped up in an emergency. Some of the worst men have been turned out, but the force doesn't rank high for character or efficiency. In one company—that of Captain Good-out of 100 men a majority were found with strong leanings toward the restoration of the monarchy. The fellows who talked the loudest about the restoration of the Queen were the ones whose character suggested that they could be reached by coin. In Captain Zeller's company, also of 100, practically all the men were loyal. They were dressed by President Dole, who urged them to watch for any sign of disaffection in the other company, and to do their best to suppress it. The general opinion in Honolulu is that the restoration will occur, as it is held that the American Minister has been called down. This queer result has not increased the prestige of the Government among the foreign representatives, and has not lessened the ludicrous facade of Cleveland's diplomacy."

### MR. WILLIS'S RECEPTION.

#### HIS SPEECH AND PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY.

THE TIPS OF FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRIES DWELT UPON THE PEOPLE RECEIVED THE NEW MINISTER QUIETLY.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of November 11, says that President Dole received United States Minister Albert S. Willis on the 7th. Mr. Willis accompanied the presentation of his letter of credence with a brief address, as follows:

**MINISTER WILLIS'S SPEECH.**

"Mr. President: Mr. Blount, the late Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to your Government, having resigned his office while absent from his post, I have the honor now to present his letter of recall and to express for him his sincere regret that he is unable in person to make known his continued good wishes in behalf of your people and his grateful appreciation of the many courtesies—both personal and official—of which, while here, he was the honored recipient. I desire, at the same time, to place in your hands the letter accrediting me as his successor.

"In doing this I am directed by the President to give renewed assurances of the friendship, interest and hearty good-will which our Government entertains for you and for the people of this island realm. Aside from our geographic position and the consequent preponderating commercial interests which center here, the present advanced civilization and Christianization of your people, together with your enlightened codes of law, stand today as monuments of American zeal, courage and intelligence.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the United States were the first to recognize the independence of the Hawaiian Islands and welcome them into the great family of free, equal and sovereign nations; nor is it surprising that this historic tie has been strengthened from year to year by important mutual reciprocities and agreements alike honorable and advantageous to both governments.

"Invoking that spirit of peace, friendship and hospitality which has ever been the shield and sword of this country, I now, upon behalf of the United States of America, tender to your people the right hand of good-will, which I trust will be as lasting as I know it to be sincere, expressing the hope that every year will promote and perpetuate that good-will to the honor, happiness and prosperity of both governments."

In reply, President Dole spoke as follows:

**PRESIDENT DOLE'S REPLY.**

"Mr. Minister: It is with much satisfaction that I received the credentials you bring from His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to represent that country at the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Your assurance of the continued friendship of your Government for me and the Hawaiian people adds to the gratification which a long experience of the generous consideration of the United States for this country has afforded. Permit me to assure you that we heartily reciprocate the expressions of interest and good-will which you, on behalf of the American people, have conveyed to us. Partly from proximity, partly from the leading influence of American citizens in this work of inaugurating Christian civilization and industrial enterprise in these islands, but still more from the repeated acts of friendly assistance we have received from your Government during the past half-century, we have become accustomed to regard the United States as a friend and ally, and have learned to look first to her in our emergencies.

"I regret the inability of your predecessor, Mr. Blount, to personally present his letter of recall and to afford me the opportunity to express to him my appreciation of the agreeable official and social relations that existed between him and our Government and the people during his residence here. We congratulate ourselves, Mr. Minister, that the Government of the United States is to be represented here by one who, we are assured, is familiar with questions arising from the relations between the two Governments, and with whom we look for maintenance of pleasant official intercourse."

In the autobiographical letter of credence from President Cleveland the only words to which any special importance has been attached are as follows:

"He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of our sincere desire to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between us. My knowledge of his high character and ability gives me confidence that he will constantly endeavor to advance the interest and prosperity of both governments and to render himself acceptable to your Excellency."

The Government party holds that for Minister Willis to render himself acceptable to President Dole is incompatible with any proposition on his part looking toward the restoration of the monarchy. The Royalist administration insists that they are well assured that such is the intention of President Cleveland. Nothing has yet become known as to any special instructions to Minister Willis or any negotiations with which he may be supposed to be intrusted.

Admiral Irwin was to be presented to the existing Government the day following the sailing of the *Australa*.

Minister Willis made a good impression on the leading citizens. He was courteously but quietly received. The presentation of his credentials was his only public appearance. The people did not rush to him as they did to Commissioner Blount.

**INTRIGUING IN KAILUAH'S BEHALF.**

Theodore H. Davies, Kailua's guardian, is diligently intriguing with certain members of the Advisory Council, trying to persuade them to support a compromise movement in favor of the Princess. It was understood that he had made some impression on one or two of them. The great body of the business community, who control Hawaiian affairs, will listen to no proposition to restore the monarchy or native control in any shape whatever.

"The Honolulu Advertiser" of the 11th inst., in a long editorial, says: "The nature of the instructions of President Cleveland to Minister Willis has not become known. He undoubtedly comes with the instructions of the gravest importance. Many facts assure us that the Administration are deeply penetrated with the necessity to both countries of now establishing

### Mr. Cleveland's Visit Explained.

#### "WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE."

The President may be trusted to pursue an economical policy in domestic life as well as in State affairs. So, when he finds out that he can save at least 40 cts. on every dollar by buying the very best Drugs, Medicines, Rubbers, goods, Toilet requisites, and all comforts and luxuries for the nursery, sick room and boudoir at Riker's, Mr. Cleveland chuckles and says: "Come on Dan, old fellow, let's run down to New-York for a day's shopping."

"Don't forget a dozen bottles of RIKER'S EXPECTORANT. The White House is draughty, and the babies might get a touch of the Croup you know," remarks the wise father of Ruth and Esther, and so a lot of RIKER'S EXPECTORANT goes off to Washington at 60 cts. a bottle, and even the President of the United States may get his money back if it fails to cure any Cough or Cold. Of all druggists, or at

### RIKER'S,

#### 6th Avenue, cor. 22d St.

the most intimate relations practicable between the two. What relations are practicable may be to them a question of more perplexity. But there can be no doubt that President Cleveland and his Cabinet desire to advance as far as possible in the direction of securing permanent control of Hawaii. Whatever plan is in view by the United States, or is included in the instructions to Minister Willis, must become a matter of friendly negotiations between the American Republic and the Provisional Government, to which he is accredited.

"It hardly seems necessary to say this, but for the unceasing clamor of the Royalist organs, which have absurdly insisted that the new Minister would come prepared to enforce by arms certain demands which they desire to be made; that is, for this Government to abdicate in favor of the restoration of the deposed monarchy. Whatever Mr. Willis is instructed to propose to the Hawaiian Government will obviously be presented for their reasonable consideration, and not for their acceptance or rejection. We do not give up the hope that it may be annexation as a territory. The fact that Mr. Willis is understood to have settled his affairs at home with a view to a protracted stay does not seem to us significant. If a protectorate is established the United States will continue to need a representative here. If a territorial government is established, the governor will be required, and the present Minister's services may be desired by Mr. Cleveland in either capacity. Though nothing has, to this date, happened, yet a very few days will probably disclose what the Washington Administration have to propose to Hawaii. May the spirit of wisdom and patriotism upon which all who are engaged in consulting upon affairs so important to the people of Hawaii and, as we believe, to the people of America, also."

### CHAGRIN AT WASHINGTON.

NEWS FROM HAWAII NOT WHAT HAD BEEN EXPECTED.

THE ADMINISTRATION MORTIFIED AT MINISTER WILLIS'S FAILURE TO CARRY OUT HIS ORDERS—EFFORTS TO ACCOUNT FOR HIS CHANGE OF PLAN—NO SURPRISE AT THE HAWAIIAN LEGATION—ATTITUDE OF THE EX-QUEEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 18.—To say that the Administration is completely nonplussed at the failure of the *Australa* to bring definite news of the restoration of Liliuokalani to power in Hawaii mildly expresses the present humor of officials. At both the State and Navy Departments evident chagrin and vexation were manifested upon the receipt of the disappointing news just brought from Honolulu to San Francisco. That Minister Willis had failed to execute his orders to overthrow the Provisional Government and to place Liliuokalani on the throne, using for that purpose, if necessary, the marines of the Philadelphia and Adams, was at first treated as almost incomprehensible. It was plain that the loudly proclaimed "moral duty" of restoring the Queen to "her own" had miscarried, but no one was prepared to show exactly why or how. On all sides there was evidence of mortification and despondency. At first the tendency in Administration circles was to criticize Minister Willis for culpable delay. This disposition finally gave way to a cautious attitude of suspended judgment and of marked disinclination to discuss the Hawaiian situation from any point of view.

This change was more noticeable after the return of Secretary Gresham from the White House, where he went in haste on hearing the news from San Francisco. The consultation between the President and the Secretary lasted half an hour or more. It was evident that the President had cautioned his Secretary of State to maintain strict silence and to indicate neither by word nor act the vexation of the Administration. Proof of this was forthcoming after the Secretary returned to his office. To repeated inquiries as to an explanation of the absence of important news from Honolulu the Secretary would only reply: "I have nothing at all to say to-day; nothing at all."

**SILENCE AT THE DEPARTMENTS.**

The policy of silence had evidently been enjoined on other leading officials as well, and in the two Departments—the State and the Navy—chiefly concerned with the Hawaiian question it was most strictly observed. Outside official circles, where there is an open effort to find some reasonable explanation of Minister Willis's failure to execute his original orders, there is much confusion of opinion. At the Hawaiian Legation there is no definite or satisfactory explanation to be obtained. Minister Thurston has made public only one dispatch relating to the subject. It was from Mr. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul-General at San Francisco, and arrived about 5 o'clock this afternoon. It read as follows:

"Willis has said or done nothing. Gresham's letter not known."

It is said at the Legation that no further advice are expected to-night. No theory of Mr. Willis's delay in upsetting President Dole's authority and restoring Liliuokalani to power seems more generally credited than that the Minister had been invested with discretionary powers, and that he had found the state of things in Hawaii so different from what had been supposed that he withheld positive action until he could further communicate with the

Government at Washington. It is believed by some that Admiral Skeels, on his arrival recently in San Francisco, forwarded to the State Department a dispatch from Mr. Willis announcing that in the three days which had elapsed between his reaching Honolulu and the sailing of the *China* he had discovered enough to convince him that the restoration of the Queen could not be accomplished without difficulty. On the basis of this discovery, it is thought, he asked for further instructions, which were sent by the *Monahua*, which sailed yesterday from San Francisco, one day late. But this theory, though plausible enough and entirely creditable to Mr. Willis's practical sagacity, does not harmonize with the repeated declarations of high officials here that today's mail would infallibly bring news that the restoration programme had been carried out, and that the Queen was already in undisputed possession of the Government at Honolulu. Within twenty-four hours Secretary Gresham is known to have said that the restoration of Liliuokalani was no longer a matter of speculation, and that by all the laws of probability she had for six or seven days been seated on her throne.

Equally emphatic assertions as to the rapid and sweeping character of Minister Willis's instructions have been made by other officials of high rank, and these statements have become more direct and positive from day to day. There is no likelihood that such unequivocal intimations of what was expected to happen in Honolulu would have been hazarded if any word had come from Mr. Willis suggesting the impossibility of immediate action and the propriety of both caution and delay in any effort to restore a weak and unpopular monarch who had been driven by an indignant public opinion from her throne. Further to confirm the attitude of the Administration in maintaining its belief that its policy of monarchical restoration is being carried out without serious check, it is said with apparent authority to-night that although Minister Willis had apparently done nothing definite up to November 11, a cipher dispatch from him under that date reached the State Department to-day, informing the Secretary of State of the progress made on the line of the mission confided to him. This was scanty news and rather unsatisfactory, but it is said to have encouraged the President to believe that he was justified in thinking that the original royalist policy, though delayed, will be eventually carried through without check.

**MR. THURSTON NOT SURPRISED.**

Minister Thurston was not surprised at the news which came to-day that Liliuokalani had not yet been restored. He declined to discuss the situation, however, or to assign causes for Minister Willis's inaction. He simply said: "Naturally, I am greatly pleased at the news that no change has taken place in Hawaii. I am also pleased to learn through the press dispatches of the kindly letter of Minister Willis's recommendation to President Dole. My advice is to the effect that nothing outside of the regular routine has taken place."

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent this evening, Mr. Armstrong, the former Attorney-General and Secretary of the Interior of Hawaii, who is now in the Hawaiian Islands, gave him the explanation of the delay on the part of Minister Willis in carrying out the Administration programme. Mr. Armstrong is perfectly familiar with the Hawaiian character. His long residence in the islands gave him an exceptionally good opportunity to learn the strong and weak points of the natives. Having been intimately associated with the Hawaiian people, he held the reins of government. Mr. Armstrong is fully qualified to speak knowingly of what the Administration would encounter if it attempted to restore the Queen. Speaking of the situation, he said:

"If, as seems to be the case, Minister Willis is directed to put Liliuokalani back on her throne, it is natural to suppose that he would, as a preliminary step, feel the Hawaiian pulse before taking any decisive action. I can readily picture in my mind the result of a visit of this kind. The Hawaiian people, to this is due, in my judgment, the fact that the monarchy has not been restored. Evidently President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham expected that they would encounter no courageous men conscious of their strength and the justice of their cause. Herein lies the real cause of inaction on the part of the Minister. One of the first pieces of information received by him at Washington, he found upon his arrival at Honolulu that the existing Government of Hawaii was up to the eyes in revolution. He was 'conscious of their strength and the justice of their cause.' These men stood ready to defend their rights with their lives. Even in case the United States should not intervene, they would not retreat. Actual firing upon the part of the marines would have driven them from their sworn duty to Hawaii. These facts and other showing that the restoration of the Queen would be attended with serious consequences had their effect upon Minister Willis. It was apparent to him, in an instant, that he had no business to attempt to carry out the knowledge of the real conditions in Hawaii possessed by the Administration was inaccurate. It therefore became his duty to correct false impressions and to make a programme mapped out in ignorance of what was to be met in its enforcement. I believe that Minister Willis has done this. He has returned to the Hawaiian Islands, and the shedding of the blood of the earnest, honest men, who are now at the head of Hawaiian affairs."

**ATTITUDE OF THE EX-QUEEN.**

"Another and an important aspect of the case," continued Mr. Armstrong, "is the attitude of the Queen herself. It has been taken for granted, apparently, that she would gladly and promptly avail herself of the opportunity of returning to power. I have grave doubts as to the soundness of this view. In fact, with a knowledge of the character of the woman gained by long experience in Hawaii, I will say positively that she would consent to the restoration only in the event that the United States would guarantee her security on the throne as against violence from within or without. Nor would she be satisfied with such a guarantee. She would demand of Minister Willis written guarantees of protection. The Queen has no army. She could make no use of force. She would demand of a corporal's guard of determined men, such as those now in power in Hawaii, that she should have to rely upon the United States for physical assistance to maintain her away. I do not want to convey the idea that the existing Government is made up of assassins, but it must be understood that the restoration of the Queen would be attended with freedom from debauchery and corruption. I firmly believe that they would not permit Liliuokalani to remain in power for forty-eight hours. She would be assassinated this very day. She will not take her life in her hands and return to authority unless the United States goes back on her security. This is the real cause of her inaction. Minister Willis has no doubt learned the fact, reported to his superiors, and now awaits further instructions to cover this unexpected situation. He will not make any more word for it, there will be no immediate change in the government of Hawaii. The party now in power is determined to retain authority, and the Queen will not consent to restoration without the guarantee of the United States that she shall be protected by the marines of that country."

"Oh," the speaker concluded, "there is much to know of the real condition of affairs in Hawaii. Evidently the knowledge on the subject possessed by the Administration is meagre and untrustworthy."

**MR. GRESHAM SMILES.**

HE BETRAYS ONLY A "LANGUID INTEREST" IN THE HAWAIIAN NEWS.

(By United Press.)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Secretary Gresham was apparently less interested in the expected news than any other person, and this fact gave rise to a suspicion, in advance of actual information from the steamer, that he had no expectation that anything of moment had occurred in Hawaii. The Secretary's press bulletins with a languid show of interest, but otherwise he was apparently engrossed in the work of reading state papers and in receiving the calls of his cabinet members, and about appointments. He declined to say whether he was surprised to hear that nothing outward had happened in Honolulu, but he gave the impression that all had happened in accordance with his expectations.

What was not a correct hypothesis could not be learned from any expression of the State Department officials who seemed to have endorsed themselves in still another day of service, but it did appear that such news as was brought by the *China* in the address in San Francisco on receipt of the few persons who should be well informed of the Administration's plans.

**Sir Francis Bacon's Cipher Story.**

Discovered and deciphered by the W. Green, M. D. and put on sale, contains 250 pages. In paper cover, price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. A. J. C. & Co., 300 Lincoln Building, Union Square, New-York.

**Ringed Noises**

In the ears, sometimes a ringing, buzzing sound, or snapping like the report of a pistol, are caused by Catarrh in the Head. Loss of smell or hearing also result from Catarrh, which may develop into Bronchitis or Consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Catarrh by thoroughly purifying the blood and building up the entire system. Get Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, etc. Try a box.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820.

### C. G. Gunther's Sons,

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Beg to announce that they now have on exhibition goods shown by them at the WORLD'S FAIR and for which they have been honored with

A MEDAL,

SEVEN DIPLOMAS,

FIFTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

This superb collection of FURS is notably the handsomest the world has ever seen—

An Inspection Invited.

**HAWAIIAN RESTORATION.**

A NATIVE TELLS WHAT MR. CLEVELAND'S POLICY MEANS.

A STEP TOWARD PARIAHISM—THE TRUTH ABOUT THE REVOLUTION—MINISTER STEVENS'S NEUTRALITY—THE QUEEN RECOGNIZED IT.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: Secretary Gresham's letter to President Cleveland apparently is intended to convey the impression that last January's revolution at the Hawaiian Islands was largely the result of a plot on the part of Mr. Stevens, the American Minister, and that the revolution owed its success chiefly to unwarrantable use made of United States armed forces. We who were born at the islands and were living there at the time of the revolution know how false this impression is, and are indignant at the injustice done to the wisest Christian statesman, the most unprejudiced lover of justice and the truest friend of Hawaii that America has ever seen to represent her in that land.

That the revolution was not the result of a plot on the part of any one except the Queen and her unscrupulous advisers and, above all, that it was not through a plot on the part of the American Minister, is plainly shown by the fact that political matters were so quiet at the capital that the American Minister took the opportunity to go in the American man-of-war hundreds of miles away from Honolulu to the Islands of Hawaii. The Queen took this occasion to carry out her startling revolutionary measures. She turned out her good Cabinet, which was trusted by the whole country; put in tools of her own, men of no character; pressed the infamous bribery bill through the Legislature by wholesale bribery, and made haste to sign it against the protest of the Chamber of Commerce, the churches and all her best citizens; then prorogued Parliament and immediately announced that she should abolish the constitution, which she had taken solemn oath to maintain, and that she would replace it by one to suit herself. The constitution which she proposed to establish by her own fiat would have made her a despot, with complete control over the Legislature, the judiciary, the taxation and over her Ministers. It proposed, by one stroke of the pen, to disfranchise the owners of from one-half to three-fourths of the private property on the islands, from which came her own revenues and those of the Government.

Immediately Honolulu and all the Island of Oahu were in intense excitement and forming plans to revolt against this royal revolutionist, who, by the way, had come to the throne, not because she belonged to the royal line of the Kamehamehas, but because her brother had been elected to the throne, and she appointed by him as his successor. The only valid foundation to her throne was the constitution which she had sworn to defend and obey, and which she was now trampling underfoot. Her subservient but frightened Ministers saw the storm that she was raising, and begged her to desist, though they had done everything to help her scheme up to this very point. She was very angry and openly announced from the balcony of the palace that though she was prevented from proclaiming the new constitution that day she would do so very soon. All the citizens and property holders were determined that they should not succeed in her plot.

The property and lives of Americans in Honolulu were evidently in danger, every body was anticipating bloodshed and incendiarism. Mr. Stevens had received the most explicit instructions from Secretary Foster to protect American lives, property and commerce, and he did so. A previous Minister had received just as explicit instructions to the same effect from Secretary Bayard under the previous Administration of President Cleveland. These interests were now manifestly in imminent peril, and the Committee of Safety having requested him to protect Americans and their property in Honolulu, the United States Minister did his unavoidable duty in bringing ashore troops for that purpose. That the troops and the Minister remained in the country, and that the American revolutionary Queen and those who had determined to depose her is plainly proven by the fact that more than twelve hours after the troops came ashore, and after the Provisional Government had set Liliuokalani aside, the emissaries of the ex-Queen came by her authority to Minister Stevens, begging him to let the United States forces to reinstate her. What better evidence can we ask that Mr. Stevens had done his duty fairly? It was American influence, American character, American brains and money that had sustained the overthrow of Hawaii for forty years, beyond the existence of any similar monarchy in the Pacific. The revolutionary despotism of Liliuokalani, having destroyed it, Minister Stevens certainly was not called upon and had no right to restore it.

No one will deny that the fulfillment of his instructions to protect American life and property made it earlier than it otherwise would have been for the lovers of liberty to overthrow the treacherous Queen. This was inevitable in the very nature of the case, and will true American regard that America's defense of her own incidentally helped liberty and not despotism? What reason, what right, what motive has the President of the United States to-day without the consent of Congress, to make war upon or plot for the destruction of a friendly Government, established under the same circumstances, recognized by the United States of America and the nations of Europe for nearly a year?

What does the restoration of Liliuokalani to

her fallen throne mean to the islands? It means the forcible putting by the power of the United States at the head of this nation, which owes everything to America, a woman who for many years has lived an openly immoral life; one who, deliberately turning her back on Christianity, offered sacrifices to Pele, both before and after her accession to the throne; who was leading the people back to idolatry and idolatry, it means the destruction of the purest and most worthy Government that the islands have seen in forty years, having at its head a Hawaiian-born Christian statesman of unblemished character, trusted and admired by all the inhabitants of the land, to forcibly thrust back a vile woman to a rotten and sunken throne. It means the restoration to the people of power of long who trampled upon the rights of the people and was eager to take a bribe from gamblers. It means the bolstering again into power one who constantly used the people to defeat the aims of constitutional government; to get rid of honest Ministers; to force through an opium license; to make the land a gambling hell by selling in into the octopus embrace of a national lottery.

If the American people allows its Government to reinstate over a civilized Christian community this monarch, which was the chief source of corruption to the nation, which finally fell into the hands of the efforts of the best citizens to purify and save it, it will have done what the Government of Washington and that of Lincoln never did—will have allowed the people of America will always look back upon with shame and regret.

THOMAS L. GULICK.

Oberlin, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1893.

**TALKS WITH PASSENGERS.**

VIEWS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION—THE WEIGHT OF OPINION AGAINST THE MONARCHY.

San Francisco, Nov. 18.—A United Press representative who boarded the steamer *Australa* in the ocean from a tug was immediately surrounded on coming over the rail and questioned as to the truth of the rumor that two members of President Cleveland's Cabinet had resigned because of the Administration's Hawaiian policy. The passengers were keenly interested in everything relating to the present attitude of the United States to Hawaii, and were taken completely by surprise when asked if the Queen had been restored. In fact, the question presupposed something that even in the light of recent occurrences seemed practically impossible. There was a marked unanimity of opinion as to the final outcome of the struggle for supremacy between the Provisional Government and the party of the deposed Queen. Ex-Consul General H. W. Severance was first seen. He spoke substantially as follows:

"The affairs on the islands are progressing slowly and without any sensational development. The Provisional Government is so firmly established, especially and especially that it cannot be destroyed. It is supported by the very best element—the orderly, law-abiding citizens—who have large interests at stake. The islands, like other places, also have some bad elements and some who are not so orderly. There are English influences which, from motives of self-interest, are apt to stir up strife in order to meet their sinister ends. I don't think the question of the Queen's restoration has been discussed. Such a possibility is not even entertained. The general impression is that under the Democratic Administration matters have been a little slow, but there is no conspiracy of any kind. The country is prosperous under the rule of the Provisional Administration, even though there is a slight business depression owing to causes existing elsewhere."

Dr. I. M. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., who has just returned from a thorough tour of the islands, says that the situation in Hawaii is just about what it has been for the last six months. The people are better satisfied with the Provisional Administration, and much of the original prejudice entertained by the natives is fast disappearing under the security and confidence inspired by the good government of the new party.

**ANNEALING, FEELING GROWING.**

I spoke freely to whites all over the islands," he said, "and they all give words of commendation for the Government, and even the intelligent natives are now perfectly satisfied with annexation, so that it may be safely stated that the better class of Hawaiians are in favor of annexation. There is in this respect a complete revision of feeling and a decided leaning to the annexation party. The natives still true to the Queen are estimated by a reliable source. As a result of my observations and conversations at Honolulu and in the interior, the conclusion reached is that annexation would result in a more rapid civilization and investment of capital. A road from Hilo to the crater is already spoken of."

Warner, of Warner's excursions, when approached by the United Press representative, said: "The general belief is that if the United States will withdraw its troops from the islands, the natives will be delighted. The moral support which the presence of the ships given to the Queen's adherents is the cause of the standing friction between the two parties. The only people who are not so perfectly satisfied with the present Administration are some irresponsible, important Kamehameha, who render allegiance to the Queen, not from any sense of duty, but because of the country's best interests, but merely and solely because of superstitious motives."

It is an absolute fact that the Provisional Government, even under the expense of maintaining an army, has been running the government more economically and more better than the previous administration. Information obtained from the most reliable sources is that the Provisional Government is for the best and most substantial prosperity of Hawaii. Evidence of this is not only in the fact that the Queen, done in the event of the restoration of the Queen, has not been discussed, because such a conclusion is not admitted. The situation may truthfully be summed up as follows, so far as the restoration is concerned. Without the corrective aid of the United States, the Queen stands no show. But even then, the Provisional Government will not passively submit."

Mrs. H. W. Severance, wife of the ex-Consul-General, when copies of late papers containing the Washington news relative to the Hawaiian situation were shown to her, became very highly indignant at the idea that any one should suppose the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to be even possible. She characterized all people who look for that as idiots and lacking in sense, and said that no one, so far as she knew, had believed for a moment that the monarchy was restored. She declared that the statement that the Queen was deposed by Americans from the throne was a complete fabrication, and that the result of a conspiracy was utterly and completely false, and stated that there was no dissatisfaction on the existing state of affairs except on the part of a few disgruntled people.

J. F. Soper, son of the commandant of the Hawaiian Islands, said that the situation was the outcome of the situation by this reference to President Dole: "I think the Governor's skin is perfectly safe."

**TWO ROYALIST OPINIONS.**

Mr. Le Clair, of Montreal, said the belief was general that if the whole question of the restoration of the Queen was left to a vote it would result in a great victory for the Queen. The Provisional Government, he is positive, is trying to get up a scare; in fact, the Provisionals were frightened at their own shadow. It is impossible, in his opinion, to find a middle point between the Hawaiian natives. They know what they want, and are fully able to govern their own country. He declared that the Queen's restoration would be a disaster to the islands, and that the Provisional Government was the only safe government for the islands.

William Wall, an ex-soldier of the Hawaiian Army, said: "The present Government, he is very sure, is the best the islands ever had. It is composed of citizens and is constantly growing in popularity, and is able to take care of itself. The Queen's present consists of 200 trained men, fully equipped, and five companies of volunteers. It has one field battery, several light guns and one piece of heavy artillery. It can put in the field at short notice 800 men. The Queen's forces are nothing to speak of. The restoration of the Queen is merely a matter of giving up to a nation in a position to dictate its wishes and with the power to enforce them."

**JUDGE COOLEY AGREES WITH GRESHAM.**

DECLINING TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT HE HAS CORRESPONDED WITH THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING HAWAII.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 18.—Thomas M. Cooley, when seen to-day, was in poor health and unable to give an extended interview. He said, however, that his opinion of the Hawaiian situation was the same as that of the United States. He would neither affirm nor deny the report that he had conferred with President Cleveland on the subject, but the inference was that he had. He said that he had had the papers from Honolulu giving both sides of the controversy, and, after thorough investigation, had arrived at the same conclusions as the United States. He considered that the Administration was correct in the position taken. He declined to talk further regarding Hawaii.

**THE WEAKEST SPOT**

In your whole system, the liver is the weakest spot. It doesn't do its work of purifying the blood, forcing the blood, more troubles come from it than you can remember.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts upon this weak spot as nothing else can. It rouses it up to healthy, natural action. By thoroughly purifying the blood, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system.

For all diseases that depend on the liver or the blood—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, every form of Scrofula, even the most stubborn skin diseases, and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so unfailing and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

On these terms, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

### R.H. MACY & CO.

SIXTH AVE. 15TH TO 14TH ST.

1858 1893

36th ANNUAL

GRAND

OPENING

OF

HOLIDAY

GOODS.